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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY



INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY (Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

12.2002)							
ning							
 This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, comprising: a. (sent to the applicant and to the International Bureau) a total of sheets, as follows: 							
sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis of this report and/or sheets containing rectifications authorized by this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions).							
sheets which supersede earlier sheets, but which this Authority considers contain an amendment that goes beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed, as indicated in item 4 of Box No. I and the Supplemental Box.							
carrier(s))							
b. (sent to the International Bureau only) a total of (indicate type and number of electronic carrier(s)) readable form only, as indicated in the Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing (see Section 802 of the Administrative Instructions).							
4. This report contains indications relating to the following items:							
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licability;							
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International application No.

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

PCT/EP2003/014454

Box No). I ———	Basis of the report						
1. With other	regard	d to the language, this report is based on the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless indicated under this item.						
This report is based on translations from the original language into the following language, which is language of a translation furnished for the purpose of:								
	international search (under Rules 12.3 and 23.1(b))							
	publication of the international application (under Rule 12.4)							
international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3)								
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furni	shed to are not	d to the elements of the international application, this report is based on (replacement sheets which have been to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" annexed to this report): International application as originally filed/furnished						
		escription:						
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	a sequ	pence listing and/or any related table(s) - see Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing.						
3.	The a	mendments have resulted in the cancellation of:						
		the description, pages						
	\Box	the claims. Nos.						
	Ħ	the drawings, sheets/figs						
	Ħ	the sequence listing (specify):						
	ш	any table(s) related to sequence listing (specify):						
4.	made,	eport has been established as if (some of) the amendments annexed to this report and listed below had not been since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box 70.2(c)).						
		the description, pages						
		the claims, Nos.						
		the drawings, sheets/figs						
	Ħ	the sequence listing (specify):						
		any table(s) related to sequence listing (specify):						
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* If iten	1 4 app	ilies, some or all of those sheets may be marked "superseded."						

International application No. PCT/EP 03/14454

V.	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability;
	citations and explanations supporting such statement

1.	Statement		•	
	Novelty (N)	Claims	1-24	YES
	•	-Claims		NO
	Inventive step (IS)	Claims	1-24	YES
		Claims		NO NO
	Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-24	YES
		Claims		NO

2. Citations and explanations

This report makes reference to the following document:

- D1: WO 02/40564 A (BOERNER FRANK; RAFLER GERALD (DE);
 BONATZ ECKHARD (DE); FRAUNHOFER), 23 May 2002 (2002-05-23)
- 1. The present application relates to:
 - (i) a direct synthesis process for producing etherified melamine resin condensates (cf. claims 1-22),
 - (ii) the use of etherified melamine resin condensates produced by the claimed direct synthesis process (cf. claim 23), and
 - (iii) melamine resin products produced from a melamine resin condensate etherified by a direct synthesis process (claim 23).
- 2. D1 describes a triazine resin precondensate as a product-by-process obtained by reacting melamine with an aldehyde and by subsequently etherifying the resultant triazine-aldehyde resin with alcohols. In a first process stage, the triazine derivative is methylolated with C₁-C₁₂ aldehydes and only in a second stage the thus hydroxymethylated triazine

derivatives are etherified with C_1 - C_{12} alcohols.

The claimed process is characterised in that in the first reaction stage an etherified triazine derivative, preferably an etherified melamine, is produced in an alcoholic solution, i.e. methylolation and etherification run in parallel. The resultant etherified melamine resin precondensate is concentrated at the same time as high-molecular alcohols, diols or tetravalent alcohols are added. In the subsequent, second reaction stage, transesterification is carried out in a kneader.

A person skilled in the art therefore could not derive from the citation the claimed process for producing etherified melamine resin condensates characterised by parallel methylolation and etherification, followed by transetherification with high-molecular alcohols.

The subject matter of claim 1 is therefore novel over the prior art (PCT Article 33(2)). Dependent claims 2-22 and subsidiary claims 23 and 24 should also be considered novel.

3. D1 describes a process having a first stage during which the triazine derivative is methylolated in a basic medium and the thus hydroxymethylated triazine derivatives are then etherified in an acid medium (pH 4.0, example 1) only in a second step.

According to example 1, the resin is stabilised by neutralisation with KOH after etherification and before precuring. In order to separate the salt

formed during neutralisation, the resin is first concentrated in that MeOH and H₂O are eliminated by distillation. Butanol is then added as filtration medium and the salt is separated, due to its insolubility in butanol. Butanol is thus not a reaction partner because no transetherification takes place. The resultant resins are only partially etherified and still contain -NH-CH₂-O-CH₂-NH-groups. These groups are not totally but only partially removed by the final precuring process at 160 to 200°C (D1, page 5, paragraph 4).

The problem addressed by the claimed process, however, consists precisely in producing a resin which is free from $-NH-CH_2-O-CH_2-NH-$ groups which link the triazine rings (page 1, lines 29-35, of the application), and which presents superior extensibility.

A person skilled in the art knows that -NH-CH₂-O-CH₂-NH- groups are unstable and react easily, releasing formaldehyde from the resins. The release of formaldehyde leads to the formation of micro-cracks (page 1, lines 20-28, of the application) in the resultant products, and is furthermore harmful to health.

The problem addressed is solved by the claimed multi-stage process. The simultaneous or gradual reaction of melamine and formaldehyde in an alcoholic solution during the first reaction stage, followed by concentration and transetherification with higher-molecular alcohols in the second reaction stage in a kneader, eliminates any -NH-CH₂-O-CH₂-NH- groups which link the triazine

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rings (cf. examples 1-4). The elongation of the claimed resins amounts to 3.1% (D1, page 25, example 6), while the elongation of the resins produced according to D1 ranges from 1.3 to 2.2% (D1, pages 8-9; examples 3 and 4).

The invention thus involves an inventive step (PCT Article 33(3)).

4. The present application appears to meet the requirements of PCT Article 33(4) because the subject matter of claims 1-24 is industrially applicable.